

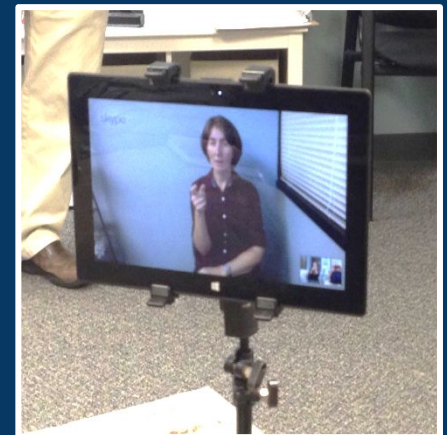
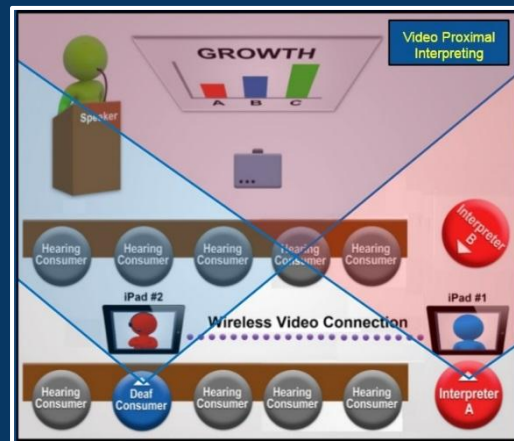
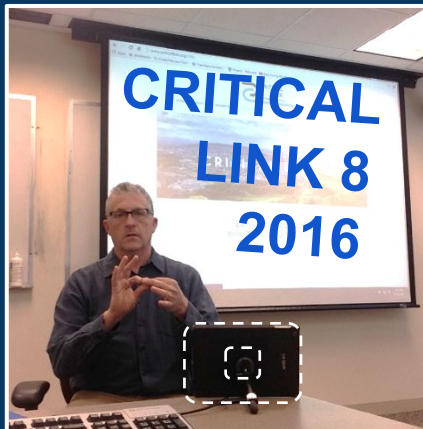
Dynamic Positioning and Visual Field

Spoken English to ASL Interpreting

2016 PCRID Conference
Saturday, November 5
10:00 am to 12:00 noon

David Cruzan, M.S., LGPC, NCC
Stephen Frank, CI & CT

Insight Room
DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel
Bethesda, Maryland



Dynamic Positioning and Visual Field

AGENDA

1. Agenda
2. Presenter Introductions
3. **Dynamic Positioning and Visual Field**
Standard Set-up, Video Visual Feed and Video Proximal Interpreting
4. Walk-around, Hands-on and Break
5. Small Group Exercise
6. TBD; several options depending on circumstances
7. Questions and Hands-On



Dynamic Positioning & Visual Field

is a singular concept that regards the physical **positioning** and **visual fields** of deaf and deafblind consumers and interpreters as **high-priority** and **adaptable** elements in the interpreting process.

Stephen Frank, 2016



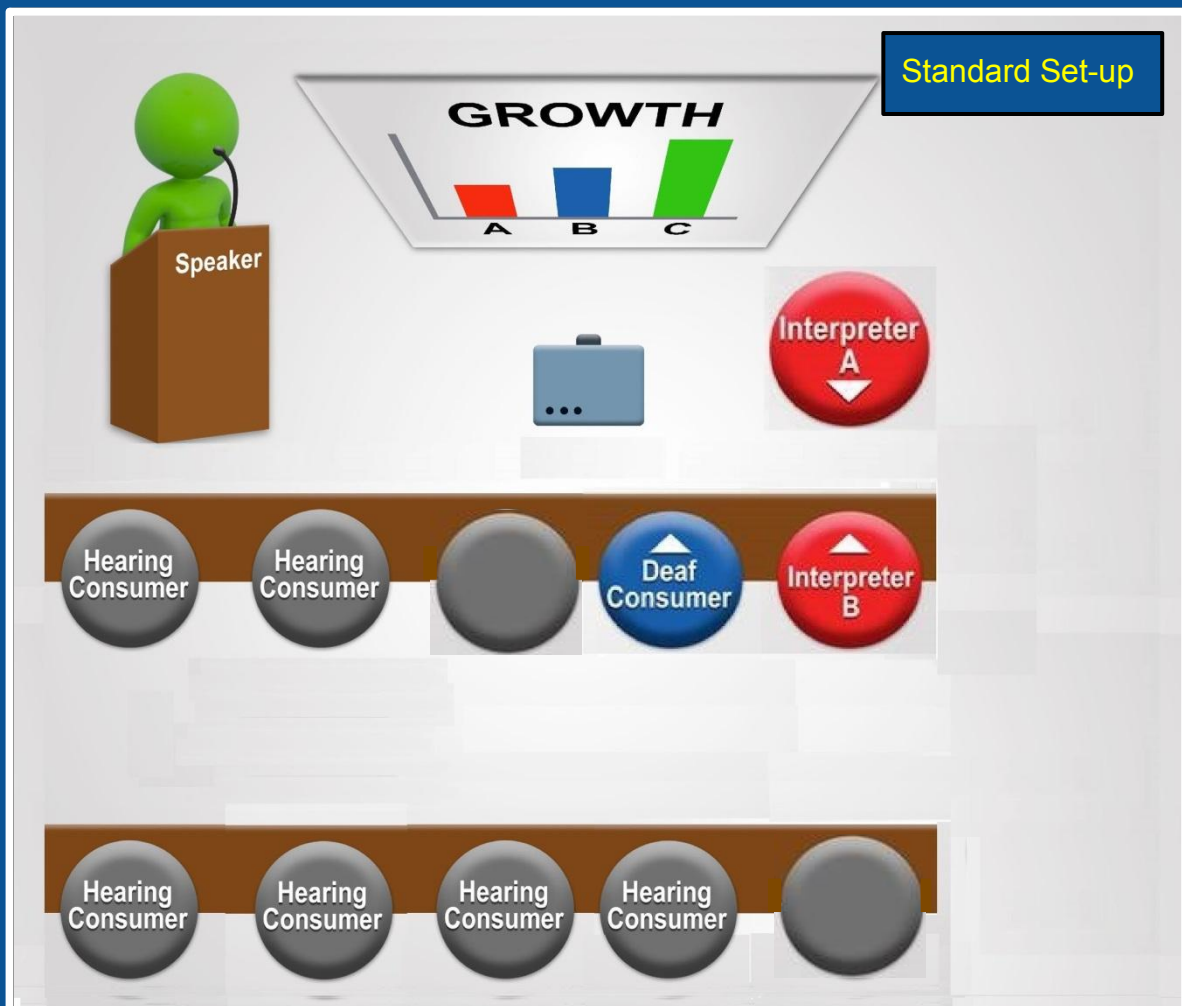
Dynamic Positioning & Visual Field

is important because by highly prioritizing and adapting **positioning and visual field**, deaf and deafblind consumers and interpreters **readily** receive visual information that is **essential** for understanding the intent of the speaker.

Stephen Frank, 2016

Standard Set-up

Mainstream Group Setting



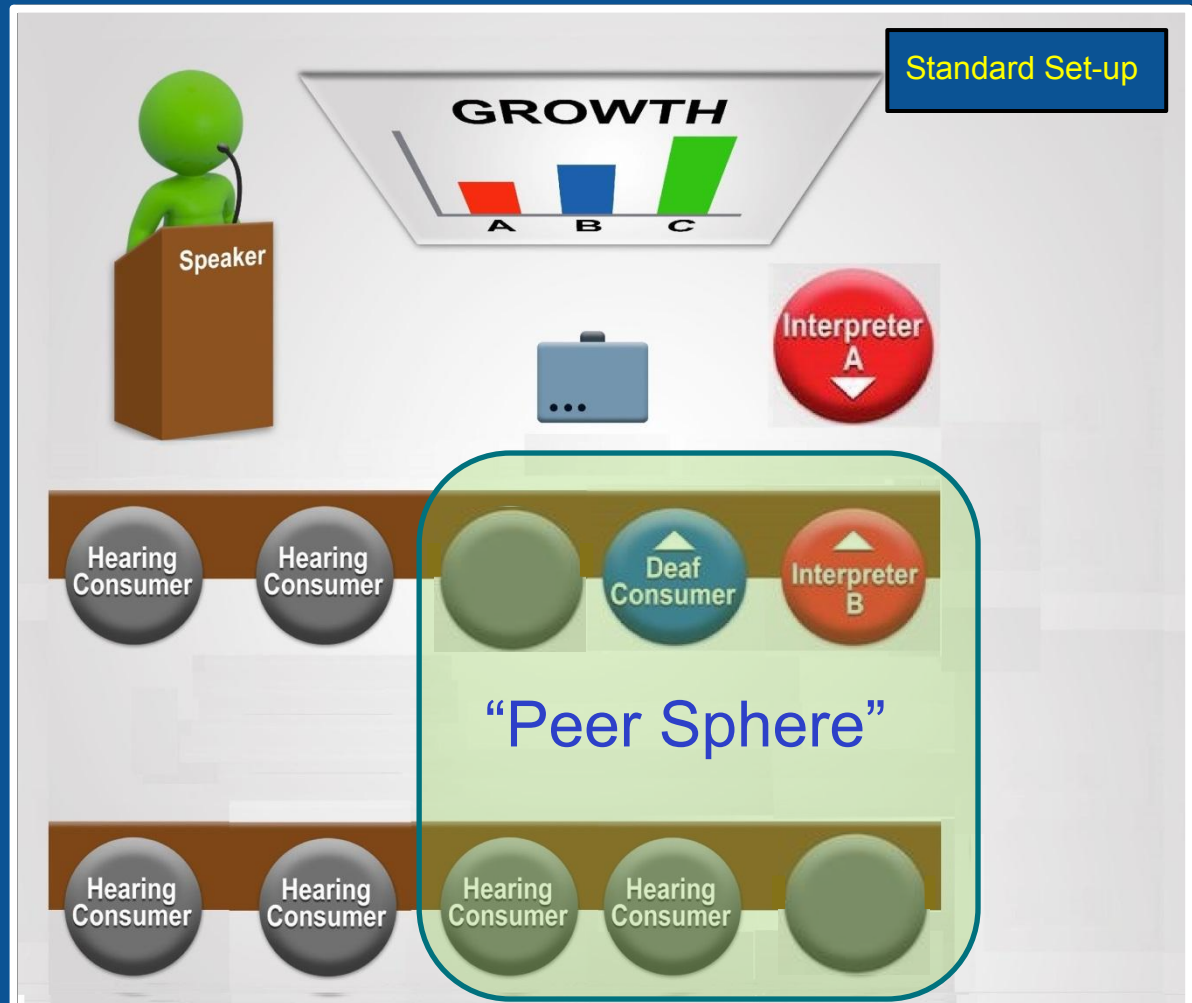
Features

- front corner designated seating
- interpreter facing opposite direction and back to sources of information
- unoccupied seats nearby
- deaf and deafblind consumers backs to hearing consumers

Standard Set-up Seating

“Peer Sphere”

Only two out of five seats
have hearing consumers



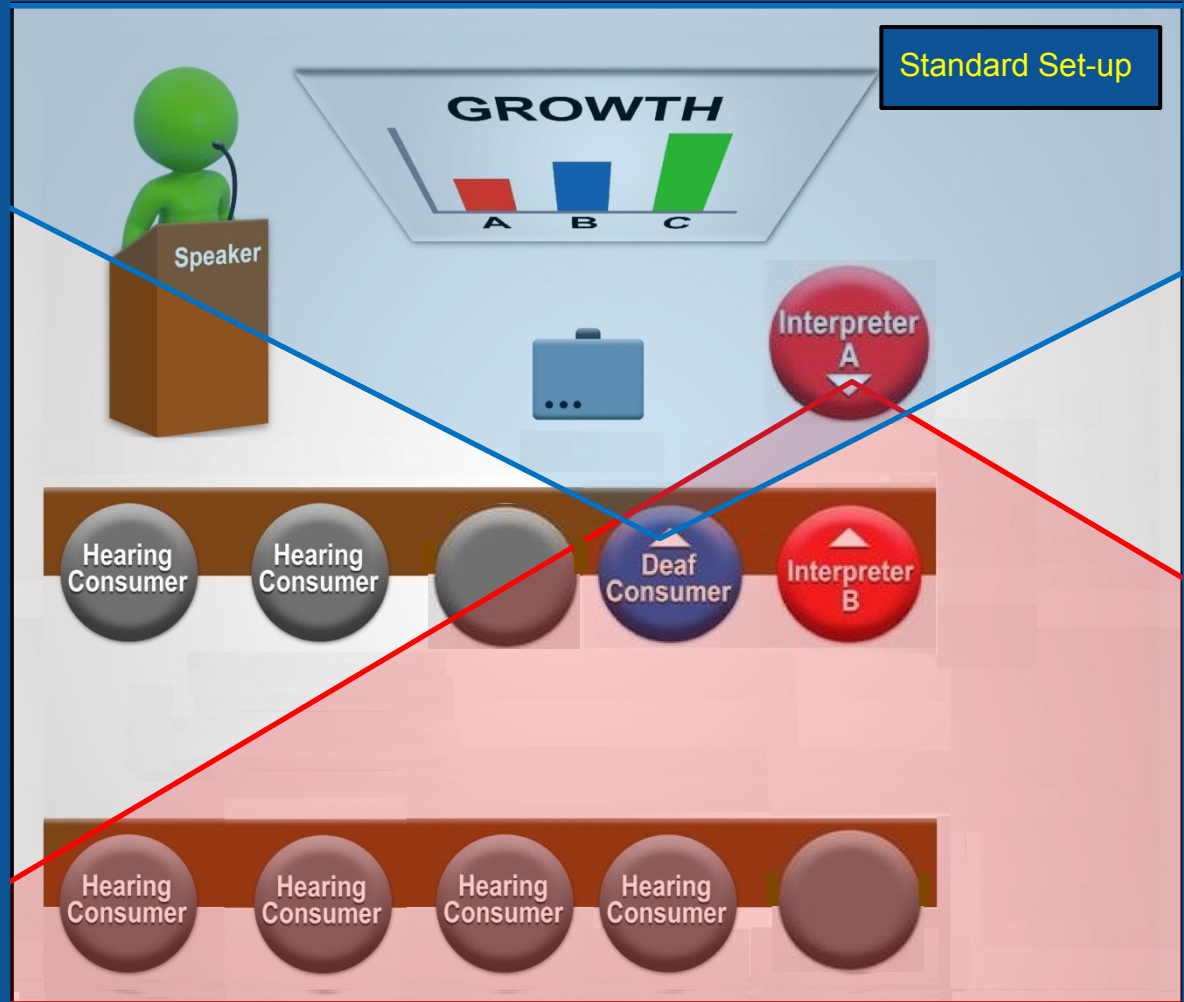
Standard Set-up

Challenges for Consumers

- removed seating; minimal awareness of and interaction with other consumers
- Visual Split-Attention
- variable need to reinterpret translations and transliterations into understandable versions

Challenges for Interpreters

- little to no control over seating, sound, lighting, background
- interpreter rarely has real-time access to speaker's nonverbal cues and visual aids
- interpreting messages they do not understand

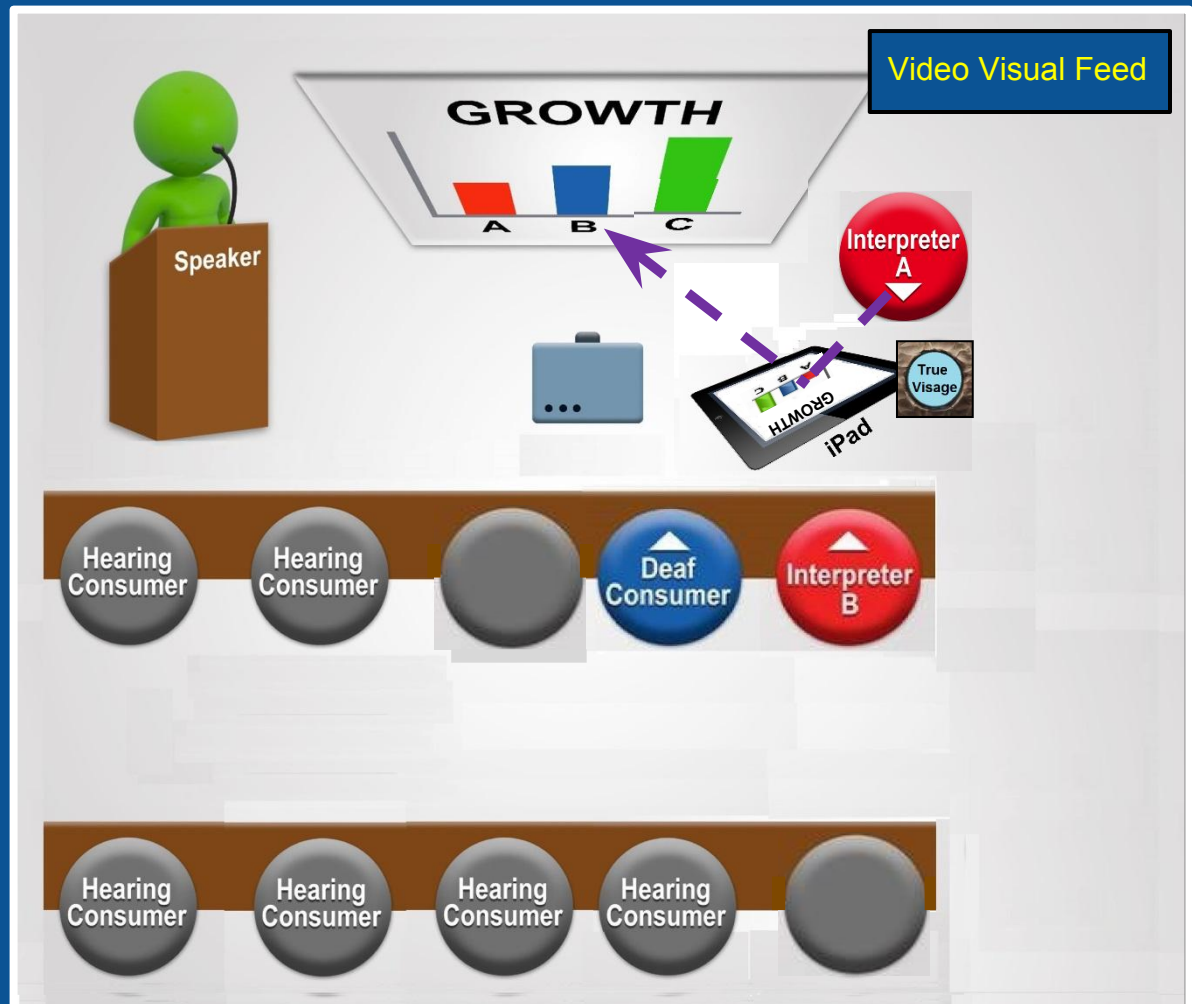


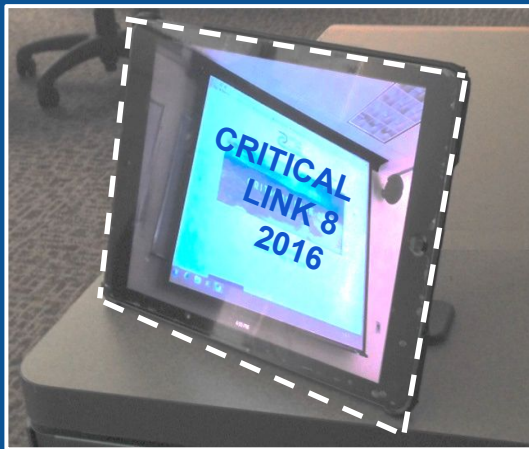
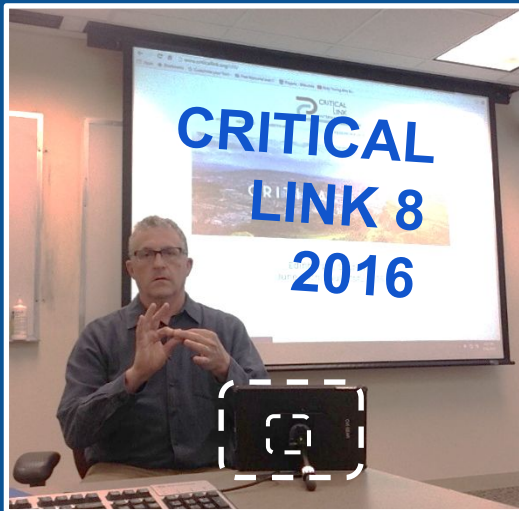
Video Visual Feed



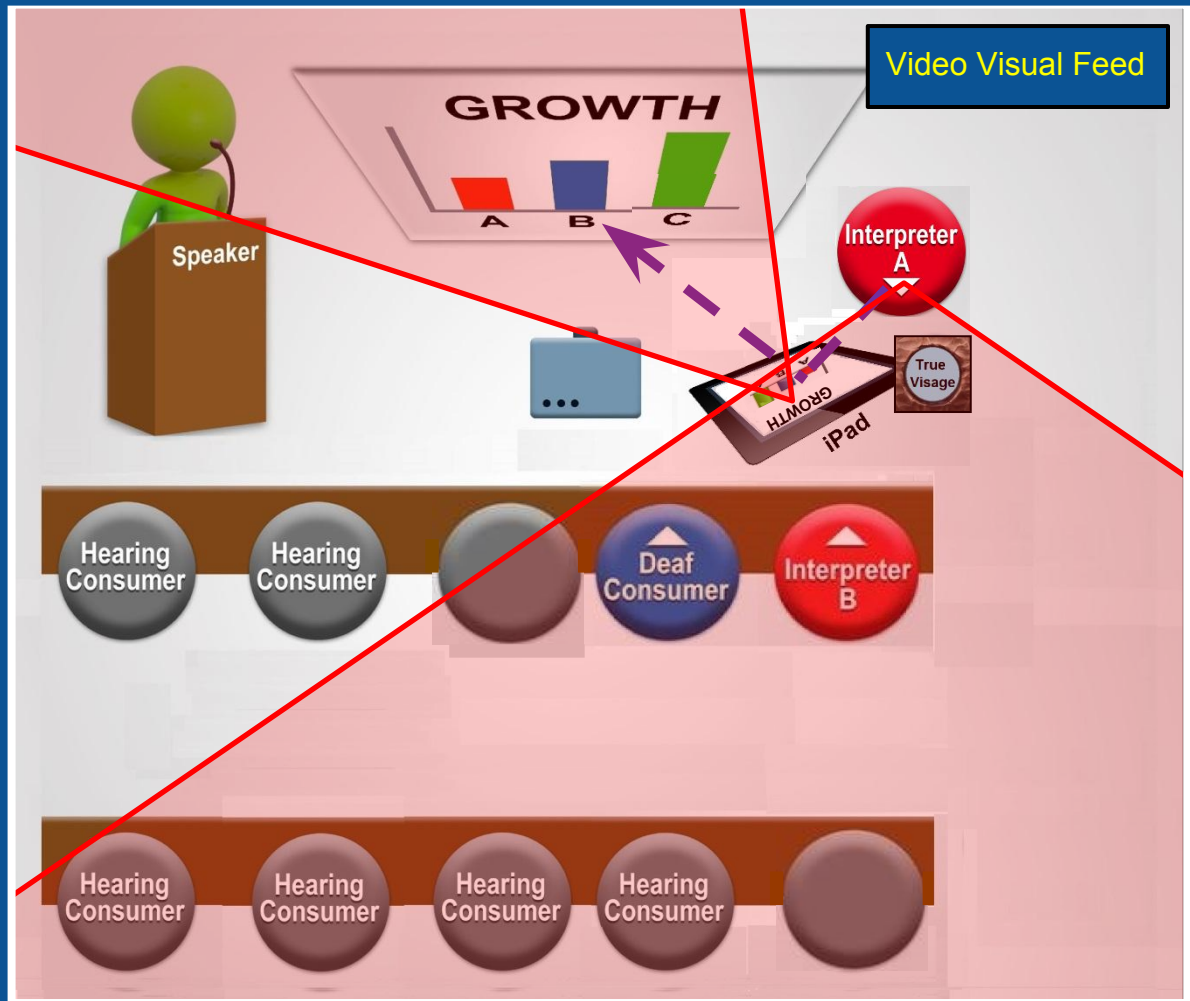
Features

- interpreter uses tablet computer with camera, software, display and mount
- interpreter correctly views speaker and visual aids on the tablet display in real time and sees the consumers and sources of information, on the display, in one visual field





Text in images is simulated



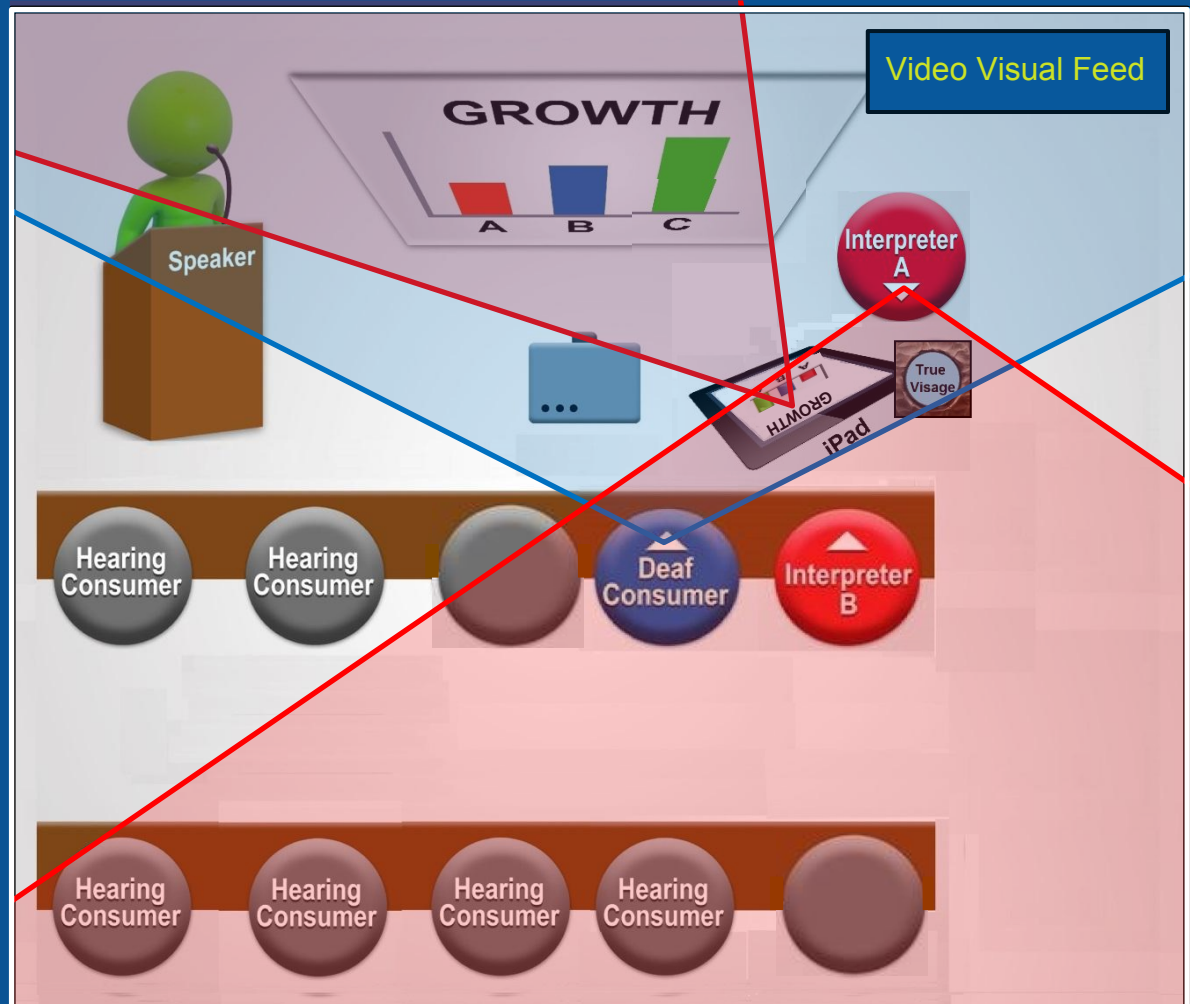
Video Visual Feed

Benefits

- more control over seating thus more options for positioning and and visual field
- interpreter has real-time views of speaker's nonverbal cues and visual aids
- visual information helps interpreter comprehend intent

Costs and Challenges

- equipment; tablet and stand
- training
- pre-assignment logistics
- time for set-up



Value of Visual Information

Panayotis Mouzourakis is a Greek-English Interpreter in the **European Parliament** and has written several articles on Video Remote Interpreting for spoken languages.

“You need to **visually follow the PowerPoint** presentation. It has been estimated that as much as **40 percent** of the information contained in a speech is conveyed by **nonverbal cues**.”

Vincent BUCK. "An interview with Panayotis Mouzourakis". *aiic.net*. March 23, 2000. Accessed September 30, 2016. <http://aiic.net/p/121>.

According to **Dennis Cokely** there are seven major stages of cognitive processing with regards to Minimizing Miscues. In Stage 1, Message Reception, he states:

“Interpreter must be **able** to perceive the message. If unable to perceive, the rest of the process cannot succeed.”

“Message reception occurs through visual perception/reception or auditory perception/reception.”

Anything that prohibits the ability to perceive/ receive the message (poor eye sight, distance, noise, loss of hearing) will impact on the accuracy of message reception.”

The Cokely Model, Dennis Cokely, Interpretation: A Sociolinguistic Model of the Interpretation Process, Burtonsville, MD: Linstok Press, 1992.

Adan Penilla stated in a presentation this information about gesture.

Gesture carries purpose and meaning. It can:

- add emphasis and information to spoken language
- add a level of emotionality to a point
- show transition in topic or organized thoughts
- require less time to express a mood, attitude, or idea as compared to language

Paraphrased from slides of Dr. Adan R. Penilla, II
Colorado State U. Adjunct Professor, 2013 RID National Conference aslworldmatters.com

Video Proximal Interpreting Features

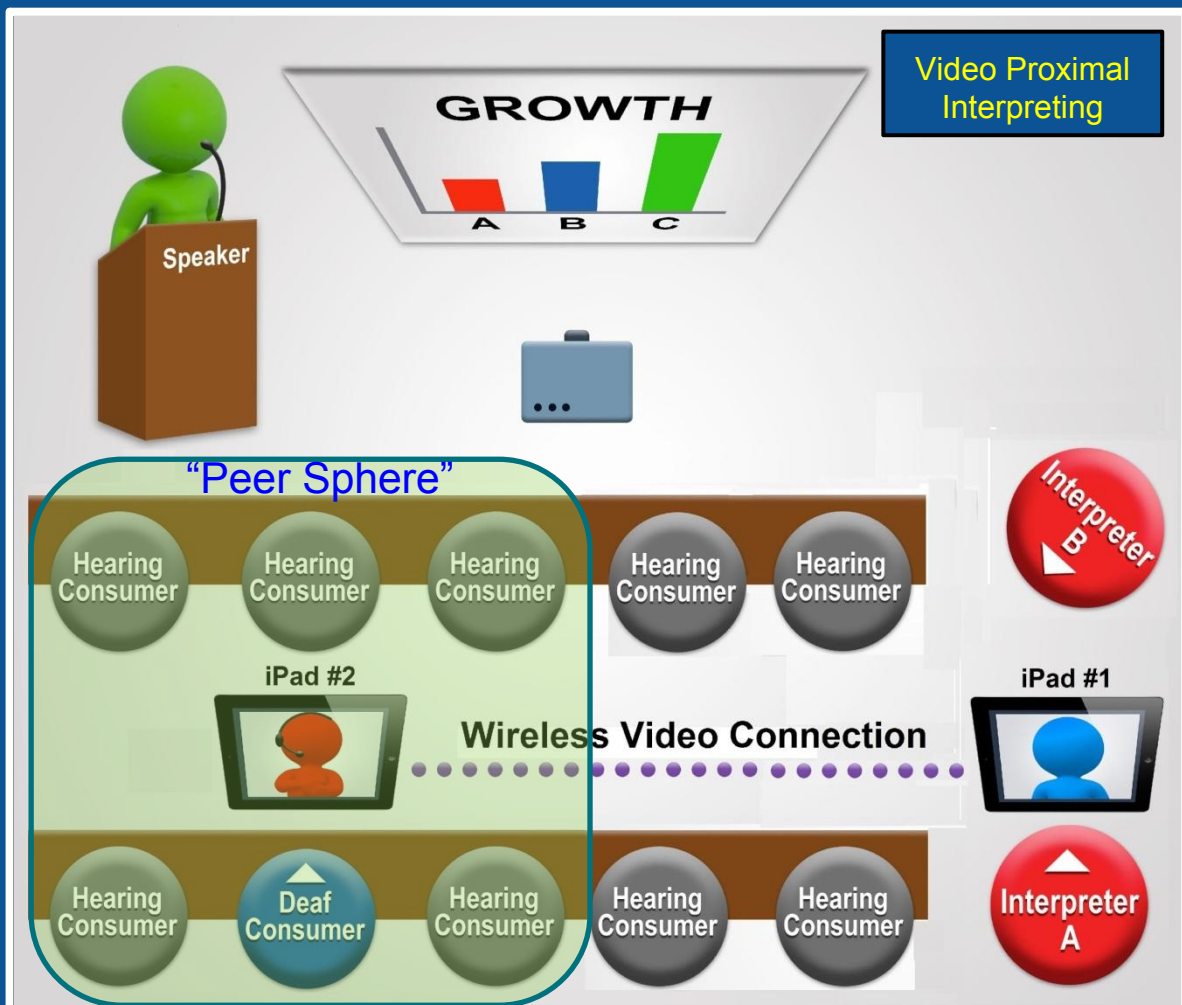
Deaf and deafblind consumers and interpreters settle themselves in separate locations of their choosing in the same room -- facing forward.

The interpreters face forward and in separate locations of their choosing

- camera, display and mount
- video software and link
- blending and deaf gain

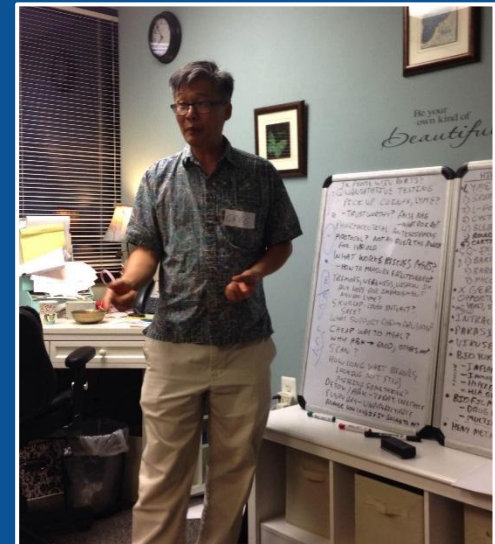
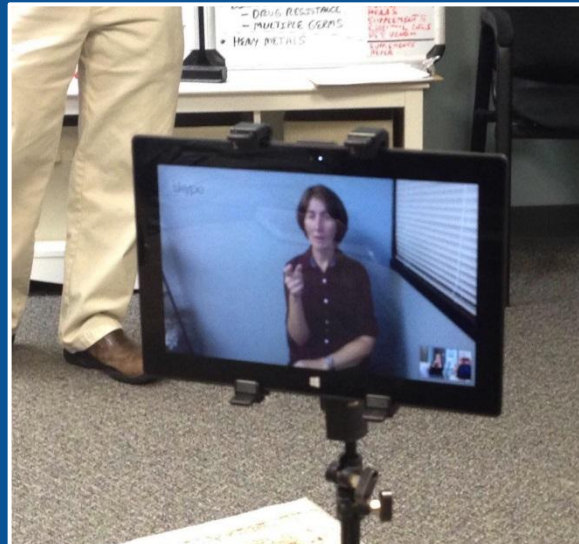
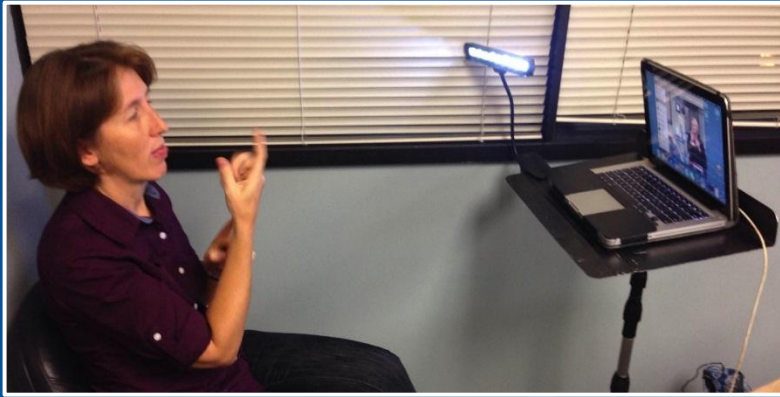
This new set-up gives:

- consumers and interpreters **choice**
- gives deaf and hearing consumers a chance to **adjoin**
- interpreters a chance to **normalize**



Video Proximal Interpreting

- Two deaf consumers
- One hearing speaker and three attendees
- Interpreter sits behind the deaf consumers
- Interprets to a laptop camera that connects to a tablet standing on a tripod



Video Proximal Interpreting

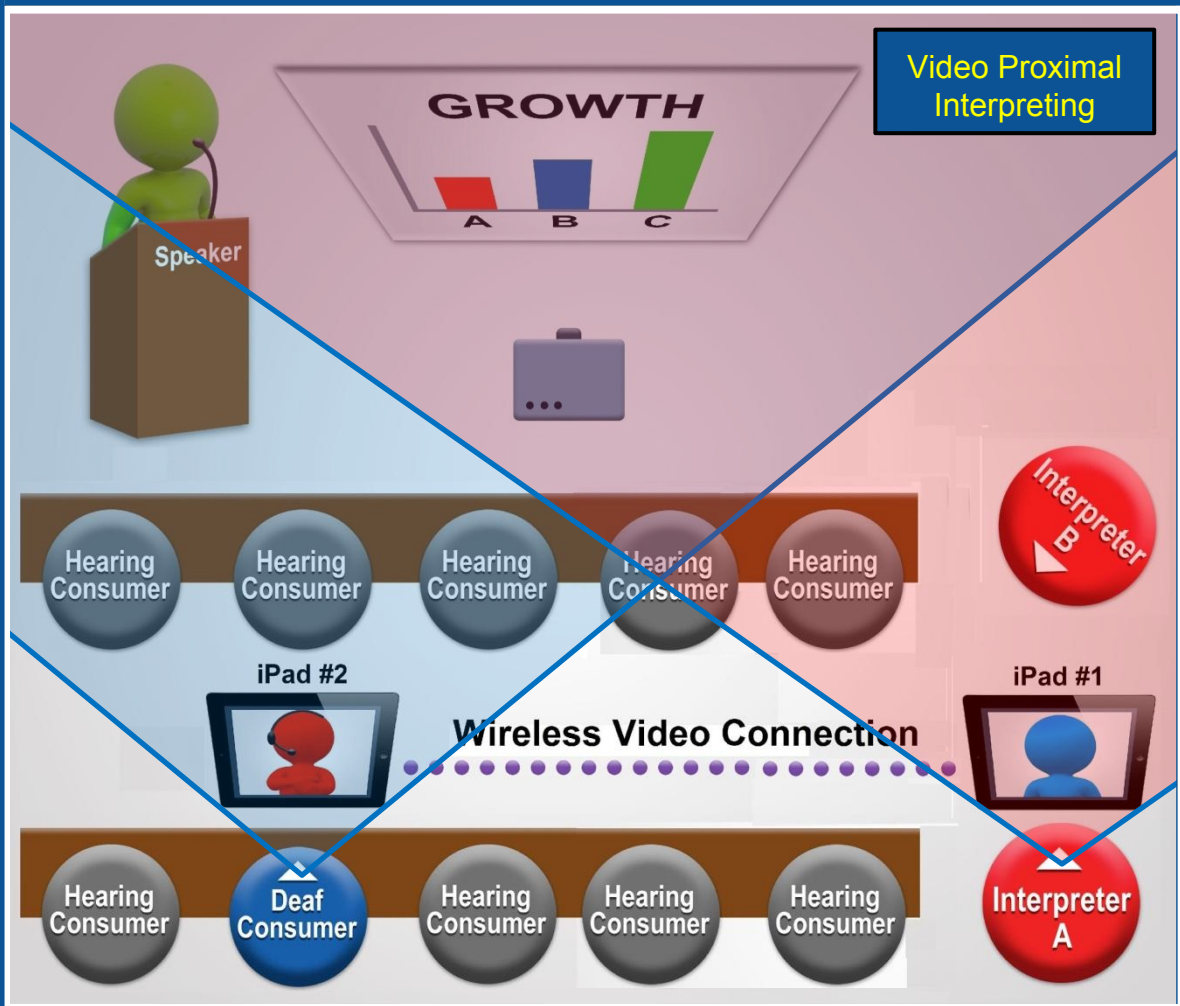
Benefits

- choice of location & seating
- single *forward* visual field
- incidental interaction & learning
- appropriate distances
- normalization* and blending

Costs and Challenges

- pre-assignment time
- equipment and connectivity
- training and on-site logistics
- equipment and connectivity

* conforming with a standard; become familiar and understood



Dynamic Positioning and Visual Field

2016 PCRID Conference

Thank you to PCRID, the conference committee, the interpreters and you!

David Cruzan

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